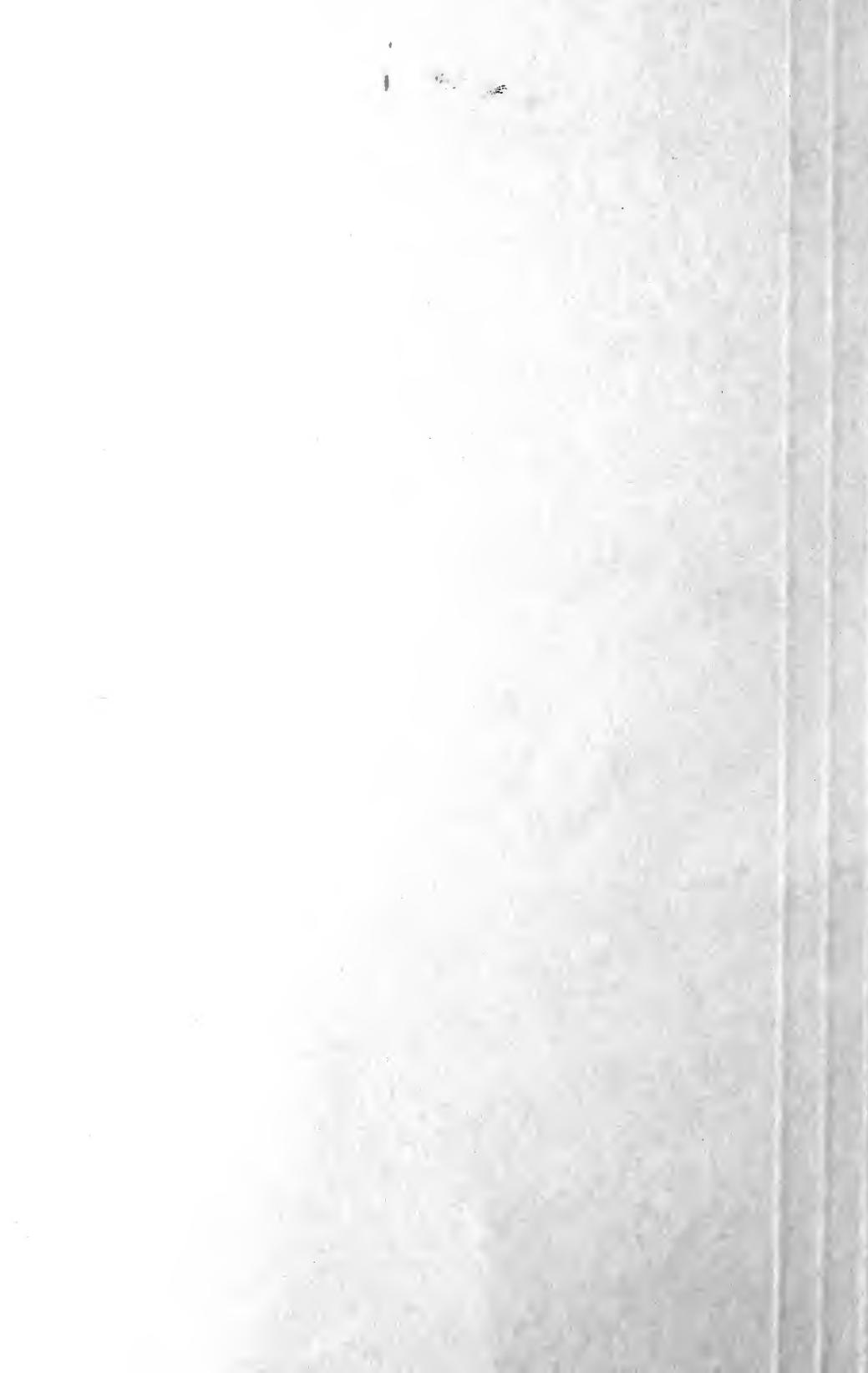


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6287
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nothing but
the best

U. S. Department of Agriculture
A. K. COWARD, Director

U. S. Department of Agriculture

New Illustrated
and Descriptive

Catalogue

for 1914

O F

Fruits and Ornamental Trees

Vines, Shrubs, Roses and Plants

1914

Irving Avenue Nurseries

R. D. COLE & CO.

BRIDGETON, N. J.

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING

Standard apples.....	30 feet apart each way.
Standard pears and strong growing cherries	20 feet apart each way.
Standard plums, apricots, peaches, and nectarines.....	18 to 20 feet apart each way.
Dwarf pears	10 to 12 feet apart each way.
Grapes, rows 10 to 12 feet apart.....	7 to 10 feet in row.
Raspberries and blackberries.....	3 to 4 by 6 to 7 feet apart.
Strawberries, for field culture.....	1 to 1½ by 3 to 4 feet apart.
Strawberries, for garden culture.	1 to 2 feet apart.

NUMBER OF TREES TO AN ACRE

30 feet apart each way.....	48
25 " " " "	70
20 " " " "	110
18 " " " "	135
15 " " " "	205
12 " " " "	300
10 " " " "	435
8 " " " "	684
6 " " " "	1210
5 " " " "	1742
4 " " " "	2723
2 " " " "	4840

Rule—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which divided into the number of feet in an acre, 43,840, will give the number of trees in an acre.

INTRODUCTION

IN PRESENTING you with our Annual Catalogue I wish to thank my many patrons for the liberal patronage extended to me in the past, and as I have now taken a partner, expect to be able to serve you ever more promptly than ever, and assure you that all orders intrusted to us will have the same careful attention as heretofore. To my old customers I need no introduction, but for those who have never dealt with me, I wish to say that we are the oldest nursery in Cumberland County, I having been in the business here nearly forty years, which I believe has enabled me to secure the confidence and good will of the people who are my patrons.

FRESH DUG TREES

All trees and plants sold by us will as far as possible be freshly dug, hence in the best condition obtainable; and if favored with your order, let it be large or small, we will give it our personal attention and try not to give you any cause to regret it. In fact, our aim is to give every customer perfect satisfaction. Anything wanted in our line that we do not carry in stock, we will cheerfully get for you by giving us a few days notice.

IRVING AVENUE NURSERIES

Bridgeton, New Jersey,

R. D. Cole and L. D. Sudam, Props.

THIS CATALOGUE is our Agent and Traveling Salesman. He is a hustler, and works day and night for low wages.

He can go to any place in the United States and his railroad fare costs only one cent. He has no hotel or livery bills to pay. He will wait until you are ready to have him talk to you. He will not trouble you when you are busy. He makes low prices for his low salary and small expenses permit him to do so. He does not charge you a big commission on what you buy. He carries with him an order sheet on which to make out your order. If you want to buy, try him; if not, keep him until you do; he will wait; or hand him to some friend who will be likely to give him an order at once. Our terms are Strictly Cash with order.

IMPORTANT ITEMS OF INTEREST

HOW TO ORDER

All orders should be sent in as early as possible. Don't hold your order until late in the season, and then expect it to be shipped to you the same day it is received. Remember that many orders are received before we begin to pack, and those orders are the first to be filled, therefore you should see that your order is among the early ones. Always use the order sheet. Don't write your letters on the order sheet, use a separate sheet for this.

No charge is made for boxing or packing.

The shipping season in this section usually begins October 1st and continues as late as December 1st for fall, and from March 15th to May 1st in the spring.

Always state plainly how you want us to ship, fill out the order blank carefully and avoid all errors. If you do not give directions how to ship, we ship by freight or express, according to the size of the box or bale, but always the cheapest way.

Every effort is made to prevent errors, but should any occur in your order, notify us by first mail, and corrections will be made immediately. We will not put you off, or ask you to wait until the next packing season.

Read Carefully Following Instructions

Why not save money by buying direct from the Nursery. Everybody knows that it takes money to send out agents to solicit your orders, and we have decided, in order to give the planter the lowest price possible, to do away with the agents and sell direct to the planter. A dollar saved to you is as good as though you had worked hard all day for it.

We propose to give you twenty-five cents for every dollar's worth of trees you buy; in other words, we will allow a discount of twenty-five per cent. from the regular prices by sending cash with your order direct to us. We make this liberal discount in order to give you the lowest price possible, and at the same time have our business settled as we go.

Being in direct communication with Philadelphia and New York, our shipping facilities are unsurpassed, while our experience and system of packing enables us to send trees and plants by mail or express in safety to any part of the country however distant.

Care of Trees and Plants on Arrival.—If not ready to plant on day of arrival, or if you have more than you can plant within a few hours, they should at once be heeled in. Select a well-drained spot, dig a trench about eighteen inches deep, sloping on one side; place the roots in the bottom of the trench with the tops leaning on the sloping side; Spread out the trees so that the earth will come in contact with each and every root; then sift in fine dirt among the roots; fill the trench partly full, and press firmly with the feet; then fill up level with top of ground and press again with the feet and cover with loose dirt. Trees thus heeled in will keep in good condition a long time. Do not cover with litter or straw, as it will make harbor for mice during winter.

Directions for Planting.—Dig the holes wide enough to admit the roots in their natural position, without cramping, and deep enough to allow the tree to stand same depth it stood in the nursery, except Dwarf Pears, which should be set a little deeper, so as to cover the Quince Stock on which they are worked; throw the surface and subsoil in separate piles; cut off smoothly from

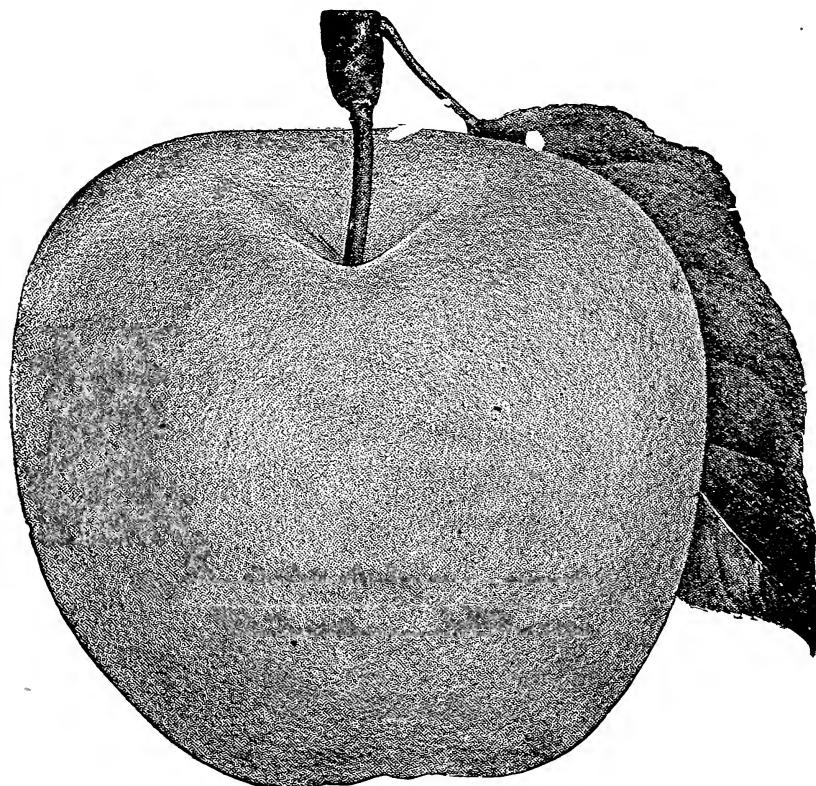
the under-side all broken or bruised roots and cut back the past season's growth of top one-half to two-thirds, leaving two to three good buds to each branch—except for fall planting in cold climates, when it is best to defer top pruning until Spring, just before the buds start. At all times keep the root carefully protected from the sun and wind. Place the tree in the hole, fill in with fine surface soil, working it in among the roots, placing them out in their natural position; filling all cavities and air space with earth so that it will come in contact with all the roots; continue to fill up and keep pressed until the hole is full, when it should be covered with loose dirt to prevent baking, **being careful not to get too deep.**

Small Fruit Plants should be set in pail of two or three inches of water and taken out one at a time as planted, and not allow the roots to be exposed to the sun or air. If not ready to plant strawberries on arrival, do not pour water on them in the packages or in the bunches, as they will surely heat and spoil. They may be spread out thinly in shallow trenches, with their crowns even with the surface, and heeled in as advised for trees, and sprinkled with water and shaded for a few days.

REMEMBER.—That you get a discount of 25 per cent. from regular catalogue prices, as contained within, by ordering your trees and plants from us direct.

A certificate of inspection from our State Entomologist will be attached to all shipments.

APPLES



SUMMER APPLES.

*WILLIAMS EARLY—Medium to large; oblong, red, a handsome dessert apple. One year only.

RED ASTRACHAN—Large, crimson, juicy, with rich, sub-acid flavor. Ripens early; hardy. July.

SWEET BOUGH—Large, pale green, flesh sweet, with rich flavor. July to August.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—A Russian apple of splendid quality. Fruit large, pale yellow, sub-acid, a very early bearer and entirely hardy. This variety is one of the best early market sorts. Fruit very beautiful, smooth and clean.

CAROLINA RED JUNE—An early and very hardy apple; size, medium; red; flesh, white, tender, juicy, sub-acid, with a sprightly, agreeable flavor.

AMERICAN SUMMER PEARMAIN—Medium, oblong; striped and dotted with red; tender, juicy and rich; good bearer.

EARLY STRAWBERRY—Small size, sub-acid, excellent eating apple. July.

Remember, in making up your order the CASH DISCOUNT of 25 per cent we give you

SUMMER HABLOE—Large size, yellow striped with red, good quality and good bearer and a good seller.

EARLY HARVEST—Good size, pale yellow, excellent, fine flavor.

TURN THE LANE—Medium striped, with red; good quality, and good keeper. December to March.

STARR—The tree is a good healthy grower; comes into fruiting young; is an abundant and annual bearer; fruit large, pale green, frequently with blush; early, from July to September; good shipper; quality good for eating and cooking.

AUTUMN APPLES.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—A large, beautiful Russian apple, round, streaked red on yellow ground; tender, juicy, very acid. Fine for cooking and pies. Bears early, very productive. September.

FAMEUSE (Snow)—Medium, deep crimson, flesh very white, tender, crisp, and juicy, sub-acid. October.

FALL PIPPIN (Pound Pippin)—Very large, yellow; tender, juicy and rich; fine in all localities. Tree vigorous. September and October.

ROADSTOWN PIPPIN—Very large, yellow, a fine cooking apple. September to November.

MAIDEN BLUSH—An extra mid-autumn variety; whitish yellow, with carmine cheek. A most popular variety.

FALLAWATER—Large; greenish yellow; fair quality. Keeps well, and very productive. Mid-winter.

GRAVENSTEIN—Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavored; productive. September and October.

TRANSCENDENT CRAB APPLE—This is probably one of the best of all crab apples, popular over the entire country. It is perfectly hardy everywhere and an immense bearer, yielding large crops every year. It is also a rapid grower and often bears fruits three years after planting.

HYSLOP CRAB APPLE—Produces fruit of the largest size. It is a late variety and valuable for its lateness. The fruit is a brilliant crimson, very attractive. The large size and beauty of this crab, combined with its hardiness, makes it of peculiar value.

WINTER APPLES.

BALDWIN—Large, roundish, skin deep red, flesh juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor. Very vigorous, productive. The best all round winter apple for New England and the Northern States. Keeps splendidly. December to March.

BEN DAVIS—The great market apple of the West and South, largely planted also in the East. One of the best for profit. Very early bearer and yields an immense crop of large, sub-acid, bright red, fine shaped fruit. The apple is of poor quality, but its attractive color, size and shape make it sell. It is a splendid keeper and fine for cooking. December to April.

WEALTHY—An American apple that is becoming very popular on account of its handsome appearance and early fruiting. Entirely hardy and very productive. Fruit large size, roundish, skin smooth, splashed with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid.

WINTER BANANA—An excellent new apple of large size, very showy in appearance, roundish, inclining to conical, color deep yellow with red cheek. In season in November and keeps well till spring. Is a very handsome apple and has a delightful banana perfume, splendid quality, tender, delicious, fine for table use. The tree is a strong grower and fruits at two and three years of age.

DELICIOUS—Winter. Of peculiar and distinctive shape; brilliant dark red, shading off to golden yellow at the blossom end; flesh fine-grained, juicy, crisp and melting; flavor sweet, with a slight acid taste. This Apple is gaining in favor each year as one of the profitable commercial varieties. Tree vigorous, thrifty and a good, dependable cropper.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—Originated in Arkansas. It is a seedling of Winesap, which it resembles, but is superior to it in many ways. The tree is a strong grower, with long fibrous roots; it is a regular and abundant bearer. As a good winter apple it is unsurpassed. It is large, deep red: sub-acid, very high flavored. The tree will fruit two years after planting, and holds the fruit well. Season from December to April.

YORK IMPERIAL (Johnson's Fine Winter)—Medium to large; white, shaded crimson: crisp, juicy, sub-acid; fine quality; very productive.

ROMAN STEM—Large, yellow, fine quality, hardy and productive.

SUTTON'S BEAUTY—Origin, Worcester, Mass. Fruit large, roundish; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh tender, sub-acid, good. Tree a free grower and productive; a valuable new apple. January and February.

GOLDEN RUSSET—Medium, very tender, juicy, rich, sub-acid; high quality. October to January.

WOLF RIVER—Very large, yellow shaded with crimson, acid, juicy; a good keeper. October to November.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP—Fruit medium, lare; skin green and yellow, red-striped; flesh yellow, firm; quality excellent. A seedling of Winesap but larger, better and more productive. December to April.

WINESAP—Medium, dark red, sub-acid, excellent; tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the West. December to May.

GANO—A hardy, red winter apple, somewhat resembling Ben Davis, but of a brighter red color, each apple being completely covered with a bright carmine. This apple is highly prized wherever Ben Davis succeeds. It possesses all the good qualities of Ben Davis, being a long keeper, a good shipper and the trees being very productive and bearing at an early age.

COOPER'S REDLING—Large, red, showy, crisp, rich, acid. Tree a good grower, productive; profitable; regular annual bearer; good keeper.

ROME BEAUTY—Large, pale yellow, shaded with red; tender, juicy, good; profitable.

GRIMES (Grimes' Golden)—Of all the apples in cultivation there is none that quite equals it in satisfying and delicious quality. It is only medium in size; roundish truncated in shape; green when ready to gather, but turns righ golden yellow, and sometimes a little blushed; flesh firm, becoming tender and breaking, juicy; rich sub-acid, aromatic, satisfying; of highest quality.

STARK—Esteemed in Ohio as a long keeper and valuable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish; skin greenish yellow, much slightly tinged with red; firm, rich.

WAGENER—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, sub-acid and excellent; very productive; bears very young. December to May.

McINTOSH RED—A hardy Canadian variety. Medium size, nearly covered with dark red. Flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and refreshing with attractive quince-like flavor. A good annual bearer. A very hardy variety, fruit of which is very attractive in appearance, of deep red color, good size, the flesh very tender and delicious. It is especially desirable for fancy trade. It comes into bearing young, yielding large crops of good fruit almost annually.

PEARS

BARTLETT—This is a large, clear; bright yellow pear, with a blush on the sunny side; oblong shape, tapering gradually toward the stem end. The skin is waxy and the skin is uneven or wavy. Flesh is white, highly perfumed, buttery, juicy and melting, with a rich musky flavor. Relished by everyone. A good shipper. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower and bears young and abundantly.

MANNING'S ELIZABETH—Small to medium; bears in clusters; crimson and gold color; very beautiful, melting, rich, sugary, sprightly, perfumed flavor; excellent. Tree a good grower and very productive. July.

KOONCE—Best early pear. Tree vigorous, free from blight, fine grower. Fruit medium to large, yellow, with one side covered with red; does not rot at the core; very productive; handsome and good shipper. Ripens with the earliest.

TYSON—Above medium size; deep yellow; slightly russet, with a crimson cheek; melting, juicy and fine flavored. One of the finest summer varieties. August.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Very large and showy, golden yellow with red cheek; very productive. Ripens a week before Bartlett. Rots at the core unless picked 10 days before ripe. August.

WILDER—Medium size, yellow with carmine shading, fine grained, tender, sub-acid. August.

LAWSON, OR COMET—A vigorous, upright grower and productive; fruit good size, yellow, flushed with the most beautiful crimson; flesh crisp and juicy. August.

OSBAND'S SUMMER—Medium; yellow, with red cheek; mild and pleasant; fine flavor. August.

LAWRENCE—Medium size, golden yellow, melting, very rich. The finest early winter pear. November and December.

WORDEN-SECKEL—A strong, vigorous, upright, hardy grower, retaining its foliage green and healthy very late in the season; never has shown any blight, mildew or other disease; makes a very handsome tree. Bears young and abundantly. Fruit a beautiful bright yellow, with brilliant red cheek; large, rich, juicy, buttery, melting, sprightly, vinous.

BEURRE CLAIRGEAU—Very large and attractive, color rich yellow and red; flesh coarse. Keeps well, excellent for canning and market; very productive. September.

SECKEL—Small, finest flavor; excellent for pickling and dessert; very productive. September.

ROSSNEY—Medium to large; fine grain flesh; melting and juicy, very sweet. Ripens two weeks after Bartlett. Excellent keeper and shipper. Skin creamy, with crimson blush.

HOWELL—Large, light waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet melting; perfumed, aromatic flavor. Tree an upright, free grower, an early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable. September and October.

VERMONT BEAUTY—Medium size, yellow covered with carmine; flesh melting; good quality; very hardy. October.

SHELDON—Medium size, round, russet and red; melting, rich, delicious, very juicy. Fine for dessert; very productive, keeps well. October.

DUCHESSE DE ANGOULEME—Very large, greenish yellow, tender, melting, buttery and juicy; does best as a dwarf. October.

KIEFFER—Very large, deep yellow with russet dots, juicy, sweet, coarse, immensely productive, very early bearer. Fruit must be thinned to get the largest size. Fine for canning. October and November.

LAWRENCE—Medium size, golden yellow, melting, very rich. The finest early winter pear. November and December.

BEURRE DE ANJOU—A grand pear, large, handsome, buttery, melting, rich, yellow when ripe. The finest winter pear grown. Requires to hang late and is liable to fall on standard trees. Does best as a dwarf. December and January.

LINCOLN CORELESS—A remarkable, late winter pear from Tennessee. Keeps well until middle of March. Very large, handsome appearance, good quality, and with but a few if any seeds. This pear is distinguished for its very small amount of core and seed, some specimens being almost entirely without either. Color golden yellow. Tree a good grower and very productive.

PEACHES



The following list embraces a number of new sorts of promise, as well as older sorts again brought forward for proper recognition.

SNEED—Earliest of all. Of medium size; somewhat oval in shape; creamy white, with rich red blush on sunny side.

STEPHENS—Resembles an enlarged, high colored Old Mixon. Hardy, exceedingly productive. Last September.

STUMP THE WORLD—Very large white, with a bright red cheek. End of September.

WHEATLAND—Large, golden yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and of fine quality. September.

IRON MOUNTAIN—Very large, oblong or egg shape; color pure white, sometimes having a slight blush. Fine quality. Very hardy in bud, white at pit and a perfect freestone. Extensively planted in New Jersey. Ripens last of September.

REEVE'S FAVORITE—Fruit large, roundish, with a fine red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at stone, juicy, melting, with a good vinous flavor, excellent. One of the largest and handsomest peaches, and should be in every orchard. Tree is hardy and productive. A freestone. Ripens after Mountain Rose.

WADDELL—Another new early variety, originating in Georgia, and commended especially by Mr. Hale, who has planted it largely. It is of medium to large size, oblong in shape; creamy white. Freestone.

Remember, in making up your order the CASH DISCOUNT of 25 per cent we give you

GREENSBORO—The largest and most beautifully colored of the early varieties. Double the size of Alexander, but ripening with it. Parts clear from the seed when fully ripe; light lemon color, with beautiful blush. Tree is a fine grower. July 10th to 15th.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—The Belle of Georgia is one of the finest white peaches that grows. Large, creamy white, shaded with red in the sun; firm, perfect freestone; good shipper, good keeper, fine quality, and surely nothing could be finer for canning. Hardy in tree and bud; productive, bearing year after year. Ripens one week after Hiley.

CHAMPION—Already proven to be one of the best medium early peaches, and said to be very hardy in bud. It is also remarkable for size and good quality. Rich, creamy white, with red cheek, firm, sweet and delicious. Freestone.

CHINESE CLING—Fruit large, roundish-oval; skin transparent cream color, with marbling of red next to the sun; flesh creamy white, very juicy and melting, with a rich, agreeable flavor. Last of July.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY—This beautiful yellow freestone peach is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, excellent; tree exceedingly vigorous and productive. One of the old standard varieties. First to middle of August.

FITZGERALD—The best posted growers say it is as large or larger than Crawford's Early, with the smallest seeds they have ever seen, and the most brilliant color; grows similar to Crawford's and ripens just after Crawford's Early; flesh rich, deep golden yellow, with high character—certainly a very fine variety; stands the winter better than any yet offered. Freestone.

CARMAN—The Carman is a large white oval peach with an oval cheek; the flesh is tender, juicy and a creamy white. Tinted with red near the seed. It has a fine, rich, sprightly flavor, and is of very good quality. The Carman is more easily handled than Greensboro, it keeps well in the hands of the consumer, and gives the highest satisfaction. Tree hardy, very productive and a regular bearer. Valuable for home use, local or distant markets. Ripens about a week after Greensboro is gone.

HILEY, OR EARLY BELLE—The Hiley is a smooth, white peach, colored with a light red on the sunny side. It is a seedling of the Belle of Georgia and has many of the good qualities of that variety. Flesh white with red streaks, fine, juicy, high quality. The tree is a good, vigorous grower and very hardy, and the fruit ripens about five days after the last of the Carman. The Hiley is a splendid peach and especially profitable for the northern growers or wherever a hardy variety is needed. A perfect freestone, very productive and a regular bearer. An excellent commercial variety, valuable for local or long distance shipment.

NIAGARA—Originated in Western New York, where it has been well tested, surpassing both Elberta and Crawford in size, color, quality and vigor; ripens between Crawford and Elberta.

OLD MIXON FREE—Large, pale yellow, deep red cheek, white flesh, tender rich, good. September.

RAY—Ripens here from the 10th to 25th of August, and extends over a long period. White, with good-sized red blush; flesh white, no stain at stone; firm, most excellent quality, juicy, delicious, tender; good keeping qualities; excellent shipper; appearance fine, even after much handling; splendid seller. Exceedingly strong grower, shapely, symmetrical. Regular bearer of big crops. Thoroughly tested.

TRIUMPH—Fruit good size, with very small seed and is indeed beautiful. Surface is yellow, nearly covered with red and dark crimson in the sun. Flesh bright yellow and of excellent flavor. Ripens 10 days in advance of any other yellow sort. Blooms late, has large flowers, is a sure and abundant bearer and makes a very strong growth.

ELBERTA—Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality; exceedingly prolific, a sure bearer, and hardy. Is doing well in all peach sections north and south. We do not think there is a better peach yet produced for market or garden. Freestone. First to middle of August.

CRAWFORD'S LATE—Very large; yellow, with a deep red cheek; yellow flesh, red at the stone; a very excellent variety. Freestone. Late August.

HEATH CLING—Best of the late clingstone peaches. Fruit large; pale yellowish white, with tinge of red; exceedingly rich and juicy, with sweet, high flavor; will keep a long while after being taken from the tree. Best canner.

CHAIR'S CHOICE—Very large; yellow, with red cheek; firm, excellent; tree grows strong and bears well. Freestone. Ripens just before Smock. Is one of the most profitable market sorts.

BEERS SMOCK—Fruit medium to large; skin light orange yellow, mottled with red; juicy and rich. Excellent as a late market sort. Freestone. Late September.

SALWAY—A large, late, yellow freestone, handsomely mottled with brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow; juicy, melting, rich; very productive. Ripens after Smock.

FOX SEEDLING—A very valuable peach, ripening at a time that makes it desirable, being in September. Large, skin white, with red cheek; flesh melting, sweet and good. A desirable sort for canning or marketing; good shipper, freestone and a reliable bearer.

CHERRIES

WINDSOR—Very large, liver colored, finest quality, very vigorous and productive. Firm and excellent for shipping. Very late. July.

OTHER SWEET CHERRIES—Black Eagle, Black Heart, Knight's Early, Rockport Bigarreau, Napoleon, Schmidt's Bigarreau.

CHERRIES—DUKES AND MORELLOS. (*Sour.*)

DYEHOUSE—Medium size, like Early Richmond, but said to ripen a week earlier. June.

EARLY RICHMOND—Medium size, bright red, acid, very hardy and productive. Fruits very young. For cooking and market one of the best. June.

LARGE MONTMORENCY—Fruit large, bright red, fine flavor; very hardy and immense bearer. Season a little later than Early Richmond.

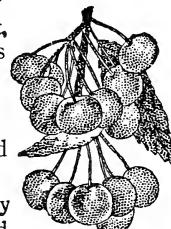
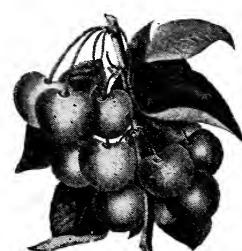
MAY DUKE—Large, heart shape, red, tender, sub-acid, very hardy. Early. Middle of June.

ENGLISH MORELLO—Medium size, dark red, acid, late, dwarf. Very hardy; early bearer. July.

OSTHEIME—Large, tender, juicy, almost sweet, very good, extremely hardy. July.

OLIVET—This variety is of the greatest value. Fruit large; flesh red, with rose-colored juice; tender, rich and vinous, with mild, sub-acid flavor.

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PLUM TREES

OTHELLO—A purple-leaved Burbank plum. A useful fruit with splendid foliage. A wonderful new fruit and ornamental tree; one of Luther Burbank's creations. The tree is an upright grower, and a prolific bearer; fruit deep crimson, about one inch in diameter.

PETER'S YELLOW GAGE—Large, oval, bright yellow, rich, juicy, fine quality. A good grower. September.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—Medium, dark purple, very productive; best for preserving. October.

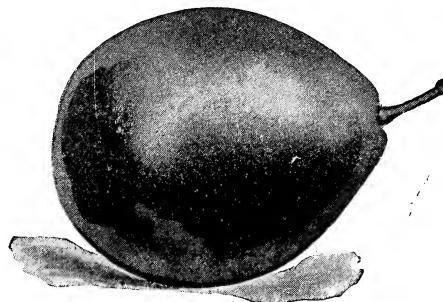
IMPERIAL GAGE—Large, pale green, juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. August.

RED JUNE—Fruit medium to large, deep vermillion red, very showy, flesh light lemon yellow, slightly sub-acid. Pleasant quality, half cling, pit small. Tree hardy, upright and productive, the best of any of the early varieties. July.

ABUNDANCE—Fruit large, showy and beautiful. Color amber, turning to a rich bright cherry red, highly perfumed. Flesh yellow, juicy, tender and delicious, freestone. The tree is a strong, upright grower, immensely productive. Season very early, about August 10th.

BRADSHAW—Very large, purple, juicy, excellent quality. Tree erect and vigorous, very productive. August.

IMPERIAL GAGE—Medium size, yellow, juicy, rich, delicious, very productive, strong grower. August.



LOMBARD PLUM

LOMBARD—Medium, violet red, juicy, pleasant and good. Immensely productive, hardy and popular. August.

YELLOW EGG—Very large, golden yellow, fine quality, very productive. August.

DAMSON—Small, oval, purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart. Excellent for preserving.

SATSUMA—One of the celebrated Japanese Plums. Fruit large; color reddish purple, with blue bloom; flesh blood color; quality fine; pit remarkable small. Best canning plum.

BURBANK—Much like Abundance in size and color, but ripens later. Flesh yellow, firm, tender, and very juicy, rich, sweet and aromatic. Blooms late, very productive. Tree spreading and perfectly hardy. September.

MOORE'S ARCTIC—Medium, dark purple, thin skin, fine flavor, a great bearer, extremely hardy. September.

REINE CLAUDE—Large, yellowish green, juicy, melting, sugary, rich flavor. September.

SHIPPER'S PRIDE—Very large, dark purple, juicy, sweet, fine quality. Very hardy and productive. September.

WICKSON—Very large, color carmine with a heavy white bloom, stone small, flesh fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious. Can be picked green and will ripen and color perfectly. Will keep two weeks or more after ripening, making it an excellent market and shipping plum. Tree a strong, upright grower and very productive. September.

PRUNES

FELLEMBERG—Very large, rich dark purple, flesh juicy and good, rather coarse, freestone, tree spreading; productive. September.

GERMAN PRUNE—Medium size, dark blue, juicy, rich. Tree upright, vigorous and productive. September.

GIANT PRUNE—Very large, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 2 inches in diameter; reddish purple, flesh yellow, sweet and firm, rich, delicious, free-stone; an excellent shipper. Tree fairly vigorous and productive. September.

CURRANTS

Plant in rows four feet apart each way, if practicable. Light and air will do as much to enhance the value of currant bushes as with other plants. Keep the ground mellow, free from weeds, and in a good state of fertility, and prune freely every spring. Should the currant worm appear, dust a little white hellebore powder from a small coarse bag, over the bushes when the leaves are damp. In some instances it may be necessary to repeat this process, but the trouble and expense of exterminating the worms is trifling, if the powder is applied as soon as the worms appear.

BLACK CHAMPION—Bunches large, and flavor of fruit particularly delicious. It hangs long on the bunches, and unlike other varieties, bears the severest pruning without detriment.

CHERRY—Very large, deep red, rather acid; bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—Originated in Chautauqua County, N. Y. A cross between Cherry and Victoria. Of large size, fine flavor, and claimed to be five times as prolific as the Cherry. A great acquisition.

NORTH STAR—It is claimed for this variety that it is the best growing, the best flavored, and the most prolific Red Currant.

RED DUTCH—An old well known sort, good quality, berry medium, long bunch. Very productive.

RED CROSS—A fine new red currant of large size; long clusters; mild, pleasant flavor; a vigorous grower and very productive.

WHITE GRAPE—Very large, yellowish white, sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table.

POMONA—A new Red Currant. One of the best.

GOOSEBERRIES

This fruit is so useful for cooking, when green or ripe, and it may be canned with such facility that it is beginning to be cultivated very extensively for both home use and market.

It requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant. The worms attack the Gooseberry before the Currant bushes, and if a few of the former are set near a currant plantation, and the worms exterminated on these, there will be little, if any, trouble from them on the currant bushes.

Remember, in making up your order the CASH DISCOUNT of 25 per cent we give you

The American varieties, though not quite so large as the English sorts, are of fine quality and are not subject to mildew.

DOWNING—Originated at Newburgh, N. Y. Fruit much larger than Houghton; roundish, light green with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh soft, juicy and very fine flavored. Vigorous and productive. The most valuable American sort.

HOUGHTON—A strong, vigorous American variety; entirely free from mildew. Of the very best quality and flavor. This variety has a tendency to over fruit and should be well pruned and top kept well opened. Handled in this manner we find this the most profitable.

PEARL—Originated by Professor William Saunders of the Experimental Station, Ottawa, Canada. It has also been thoroughly tested at nearly all the Experimental Stations in the United States for the past four years and reports are unanimous in its favor. It is a wonderful cropper, strong grower and free from mildew. Fruit third larger than Downing.

RED JACKET—This new American gooseberry is as large as the largest English variety. Berry smooth, very prolific and hardy; quality and foliage the best.

SMITH'S IMPROVED—From Vermont. Large, oval, light green with bloom, flesh moderately firm, sweet and good. Vigorous grower.

Gooseberries and currants should be set in the fall, as they start to grow before the frost is fairly out of the ground in the spring.

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus usually sells at a high price, and is ready for market in April and May, when the income derived from it is especially appreciated.

BARR'S PHILADELPHIA MAMMOTH—Early, large; of fine appearance.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—Very large, makes a rapid growth; planted chiefly by market-gardners. Can be cut quite frequently and brings a high price.

PALMETTO—Excellent, early, very large; produces heavily.

GRAPES

CROPS—Crop grapes moderately if you would have fine, well ripened fruit. A vine is capable of bringing only a certain amount of fruit to perfection, proportioned to its size and strength; but it usually sets more fruit than it can mature; reduce the crop *early in the season* to a moderate number of good clusters and cut off the small, inferior branches; the remainder will be worth much more than the whole would have been. *A very heavy crop* is usually a disastrous one.

PRUNING—Annual and careful pruning is essential to the production of good grapes. If the roots are called upon to support too much wood, they cannot bring to maturity a fine crop of fruit. The pruning should be done in November, December, February or March, while the vines are entirely dormant. Keep the vine open, so that the air can pass through, and prevent rot and mildew.

BLACK GRAPES.

CHAMPION—A large grape, of medium quality. Its chief value consists in its earliness, rendering it a valuable sort to plant where the seasons are short.

CLINTON—Bunches small and very compact; berries small; sprightly; when thoroughly ripe is a good table grape and keeps well; valuable for wine. A free, rapid grower, and profuse bearer; ripens earlier than the Isabella. Good keeper.

CONCORD—A large, handsome grape, ripening a week or two earlier than the Isabella; very hardy, productive, and reliable; succeeds well over a great extent of country, and is one of the most popular market grapes.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Strong grower, with large, healthy foliage; productive; its keeping and shipping qualities are equalled by no other early grape. Ripens with Moore's Early, but will keep in sound, perfect condition long after that variety is gone. Bunch and berry large, glossy black, with blue bloom, sweet and juicy, seeds few and small, part readily from the pulp. Stands at the head of early black grapes for quality.

HARTFORD—A hardy, profuse bearing, and tolerably good grape; very early and reliable, and a *valuable market variety on this account*.

IVES—Bunch medium to large, compact, often shouldered, berries medium, slightly oblong, of a dark purple color.

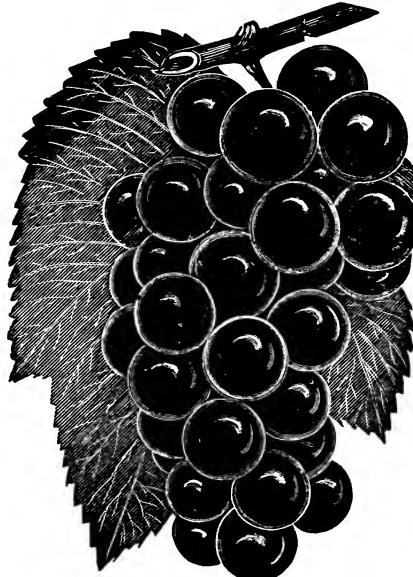
LINDLEY (Rogers' No. 9)—Berries medium to large, reddish in color; flesh tender, sweet and aromatic; ripens early.

SALEM (Rogers' No. 53)—A strong, vigorous vine; berries large, Catawba color; thin skin, free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly; ripens first of September.

WOODRUFF—Of ironclad hardiness. A rank grower and very healthy. The fruit is large in bunch and berry, attractive, shouldered, sweet and of fair quality. Desirable as a market variety where many others fail. Ripens soon after Concord.

IONA—Bunch medium to large, shouldered; flesh soft, tender, juicy, brisk, sub-acid, high flavored, sprightly and refreshing.

MOORE'S EARLY—Bunch large, berry large, round with heavy blue bloom, vine exceedingly hardy. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market; its hardiness particularly adapts it to Canada and Northern portions of the United States; succeeds admirably in the South.



MOORE'S EARLY GRAPE

WORDEN—A splendid large grape of the Concord type, but earlier, larger in bunch and berry, and of decidedly better quality; vine hardier than that old stand-by, and every way as healthy.

Remember, in making up your order the CASH DISCOUNT of 25 per cent we give you

WILDER (Rogers' No. 4)—Bunch and berry very large, round, flesh tolerably tender; sprightly.

RED AND REDDISH PURPLE GRAPES.

WYOMING—Vine very hardy, healthy and robust, one of the most beautiful of the amber or red grapes, and in size nearly double that of the Delaware; flesh tender, juicy, sweet with a strong native aroma. Ripens before Delaware.

VERGENNES—Berries large, holding firmly to the stem; light amber; rich and delicious. Is an excellent late keeper.

AGAWAM (Rogers' No. 15)—One of the best of the red varieties; bunch variable in size; sometimes large and handsome; flesh tender and juicy. Vine a good grower and bearer.

BRIGHTON—Resembles Catawba in color, size, and form of bunch and berry. Flesh rich, sweet, and of the best quality, equal if not superior to Delaware; ripens early. Vine productive and *vigorous*.

DELAWARE—One of the finest of our native grapes. The vine is comparatively slender, but grows freely, and is perfectly hardy in this climate; ripens early. Bunches small and compact; berries small, light red, with a violet bloom, beautiful; sweet, sugary, and vinous, with a musky aroma. It justly claims a place in every garden.

WHITE GRAPES.

DIAMOND—The leading early white grape; ripening before Moore's Early, white with rich yellow tinge; juicy, few seeds, almost free from pulp, excellent quality; above medium size, adheres firmly to stem. Vine like Concord in growth, hardiness and foliage. Fine variety for both market and home garden.

EMPIRE STATE—Very large bunch, medium size berries, juicy, rich, sweet and sprightly; continues for a long time fit to use.

GREEN MOUNTAIN (Winchell)—An extra early variety from Vermont. Skin thin, pulp tender and sweet, quality superb. Bunch and berry medium size. Vine hardy, vigorous and productive.

MARTHA—Bunch medium, moderately compact, shouldered; berry medium, roundish; flesh somewhat pulpy; a little foxy, but good; ripens earlier than Concord. Vine hardy and vigorous.

NIAGARA—Bunch medium to large, compact, occasionally shouldered; berry large, roundish, uniform; skin thin but tough, pale green at first, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, with a thin whitish bloom; flesh slightly pulpy, tender, sweet. Vine remarkably vigorous, healthy and productive; foliage thick and leathery. Ripens with the Concord. All things considered, probably the most valuable white grape in cultivation.

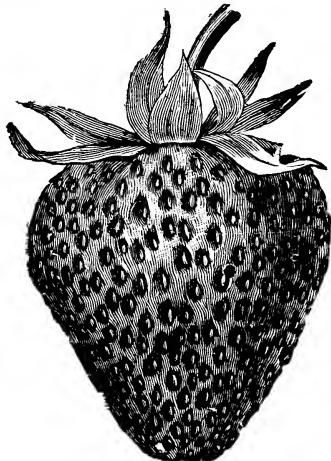
STRAWBERRIES

The strawberry, being the first to ripen in the spring, comes to the table when the appetite is exacting, and is a very welcome visitor. It is so beautiful in form, color and fragrance, that it is to the fruits what the rose is to the flowers—a veritable queen.

BRANDYWINE—A superb variety, of general adaptability and one of the most popular. The berries are large, roundish-conical, regular, bright glossy crimson, firm and of good flavor. Plant a fine grower, vigorous and productive.

UNCLE JIM—Following is originator's description: In regard to Uncle Jim strawberry, plant is free from rust and a strong grower; season late, a little earlier than Gandy and will stand up and pick four or five weeks. It has a perfect blossom and there are no buttons on nubbins; every one is a

perfect berry to the last and they will produce twice as many to the acre as any other variety I ever saw. They are No. 1 shipper; large size, fine color and of excellent flavor. They ripen evenly. There is no green end or hard core, in fact every one who has seen them says they are perfect in every respect.



FAIRFIELD STRAWBERRY

"Stevens' Late Champion strawberry is a seedling, originated by me, is very large, fine flavored, bright color, good shipper, a fine bed maker, a heavy yielder, fine foliage, ranging from 12 to 14 inches high, with a good fruit stem. This berry averaged 7,556 quarts per acre in 1902, netting \$666.96 per acre, selling as high as 22 cents per quart in New York markets last season. It has been tested on all kinds of soil and will grow successfully where any strawberry will grow.

It will stand a drought better than any berry ever grown in this section.

Its name, "Champion," was given it by a lot of berry growers, some saying it would challenge the world.

It ripens later than the Gandy Prize and lasts until Fourth of July any season.

They have never shown any sign of rust. The cap, which is *double*, has always kept green until the last of the season.

They are a perfect bloomer and need not be mixed to make them grow." —(Originator's description).

Additional list of strawberries: Twentieth Century, Gandy Bell, Excelsior, Marie, Senator Dunlap, Bubach, Climax, Mark Hanna, Glen Mary, Greenville, Gandy Prize, Crescent. Prices upon application.

RASPBERRIES

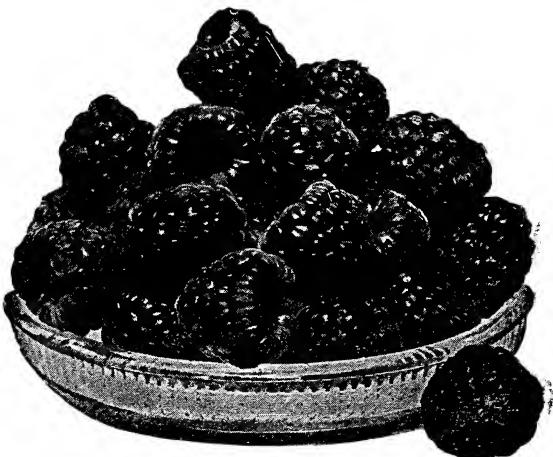
BRANDYWINE—A large, scarlet berry, firm and beautiful; bears transportation well, but not quite equal to some others in quality.

CUTHBERT—Perfectly hardy. The canes are tall and vigorous, and enormously productive. Berries very large, conical, rich crimson, very handsome, and so firm that they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail without injury. Flavor rich, luscious; best; commences to ripen moderately early and holds out until all others are gone.

FAIRFIELD—A most valuable second early variety; ripening just after the extra early sorts and in advance of the main crop. It is a beautiful berry and fine in every way. The plant is a superb grower—about as nearly perfect as it is possible for a strawberry plant to be.

STEVENS' LATE CHAMPION—The originator's description is herewith given and it is not necessary for us to make any comments further than to say that EVERYBODY that knows the berry here is planting it; some quite largely because they are not growing berries for fun, but for the dollars there are in it. THE FAIRFIELD for the EARLIEST and THE STEVENS for the LATEST. You have then the whole fruiting season and, what is more, a GOOD PROFITABLE ONE; no intermediate ones selling below cost to take the profit from your good sellers.

ST. REGIS—The Everbearing Raspberry. It bears the first season. One of the greatest raspberries ever introduced. Plants of the St. Regis put out in the fall or early April gave ripe berries on the 20th of June. For four weeks thereafter the yield was heavy and the canes continued to produce ripe fruit without intermission until late October. The berries were large and beautiful, firm and full flavored, to the very last. The ST. REGIS is the only raspberry, as far as known, that is practically sure to produce a crop of fruit the season planted. Awarded the highest certificate of merit by the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF NEW YORK.



ST. REGIS RASPBERRY

MARLBORO—Large size, light crimson color; good quality and firm. Plant vigorous and productive.

LOUDON—If you are growing raspberries for profit you certainly want the variety that possesses most vigor of growth and hardiness, that will bear the largest crop of fruit, and is the best shipper. You want the *Loudon Red Raspberry*, the best raspberry of the age, viewed from all of the above named standpoints.

MILLER—Bush a stout, healthy grower, well calculated to hold up the immense crops of fruit with which it is annually laden. Early, good shipper; fine quality.

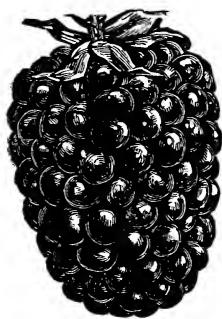
MUNGER—Description: The fruit of Munger is black, and resembles Gregg very much. It is a better flavored berry than Gregg, tougher in texture, and therefore a better shipper. In size it excels Gregg by almost 25 per cent., being extra fine for canning and evaporating. The past season, when most others were dry and seedy, Munger ripened up sweet and juicy, and readily brought an advance of 50c per bushel over other kinds. The canes, too, resemble Gregg, are free from disease, upright in growth.

EARHART, EVER-BEARING RASPBERRIES—Actually bears continually from June 1st until killed by frost in September. The canes are literally loaded with fruit in all stages from bloom to ripe fruit. Creates the greatest surprise when shown at fairs and horticultural societies. Has no equal as an ever-bearing variety. A great novelty and a very valuable one as well.

GREGG—An old variety of merit too well known to need description.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Very large, color rich yellow; vigorous, hardy, productive, splendid quality.

BLACKBERRIES



WARD BLACKBERRY—Originated in New Jersey. We quote description by a very prominent horticulturist who accompanied a committee from the New Jersey State Horticultural Society on a trip to the home of the Ward to look into the claims being made for it. "It was the most astonishing sight I have ever seen. Hedge rows were 6 feet apart, canes standing 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and some $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide across, and the tops were such a solid mass of green, red and black berries as to almost exclude the foliage from sight. The ripe ones were big, glossy black fellows, fully one-half larger than Snyder, rich, sweet, tender and melting, with no hard core at the center. One-third of an acre in 1902 yielded 47 bushels, and about 60 bushels in 1903, or an average of over 160 bushels per acre, which sold at 10 cents per quart wholesale in the low-priced New Jersey

markets. This made \$544 per acre, which must have meant at least \$350 per acre profit. The canes are very hardy, never one having been known to winter-kill. A perfect blackberry is Ward; Ward is a good shipper; perfectly hardy canes; no superfluous sprouts or canes; a great yielder of large black berries; rich and sweet—no hard cores; fruit all on outside, easily harvested.

WACHUSETTS (Thornless)—Remarkable from the fact it is almost entirely without thorns. Strong grower; fruit fair size; sweet and moderately productive.

MINNEWASKI—One of the largest. Very productive; fruit tender, without core; glossy black, with fine flavor. It is hardy and in every way valuable, either for market or home use.

TAYLOR—Berry medium size; jet black; ripens late; of much value, as it comes in after main crop of Snyder and other kinds are gone. Bush strong grower.

LOVETT'S BEST—Hardy, large and productive; claimed to be free from disease and double or rosebloom.

WILSON EARLY—Good market variety; berry very large, sweet, good. It is a prolific bearer. Early.

KITTATINNY—An old variety of great value where it is not affected by rust. Fruit large; berry long and ripe as soon as black. Medium early.

OHMER—This valuable variety broke all former records the past season. Reports were favorable from all parts of the country. The bushes were loaded with fruit from the end back to the main stem, and such fruit as it was—large, jet black and luscious. Everyone wanted to buy Ohmer, and had we ten times as many they would have sold at fancy prices, while common kinds went begging. On our grounds the average yield was 200 bushels per acre.

KENOYER—This new variety comes from Kansas and is a cross between Early Harvest and Kittatinny, will bear as much fruit as early Harvest and fully as large again. Plant, strong upright grower, perfectly hardy. Commences to ripen a few days before Early Harvest. In flavor it excels almost any variety, being free from the insipid tastes of Early Harvest.

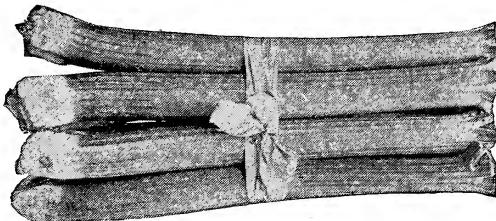
LUCRETIA DEWBERRY—Claimed to be the best of the blackberry family. As hardy as Snyder; as productive as any. The berries are far larger and incomparably better than any blackberry, and of unequalled excellence; soft, sweet and luscious throughout; of brightest glossy black color. The Lucretia Dewberry has received the indorsement and highest praise from the best growers.

MERSEREAU—This early, mammoth, ironclad blackberry is by far the most valuable variety that has appeared since the advent of the Wilson, over 30 years ago. It originated in northwestern New York, where the mercury falls from 15 to 25 degrees below zero, and where it has stood in open field culture for many years without the slightest protection, never being injured in the least. It has never had a leaf affected with orange rust, blight or other disease, or produced a double or "rose" blossom.

In quality, it is exceptionally sweet, rich, melting and luscious, being without core; the seedy character of Snyder and most other sorts is noticeably absent. As a shipper and keeper it is unsurpassed, remaining firm without "bleeding" in handling.

ELDORADO—A strong growing hardy variety; very productive, fruit very large, jet black, in large clusters, ripening well together. Its keeping quality is unsurpassed.

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT



A deep rich soil is indispensable to secure large, heavy stalks. Plant in rows four feet apart, with the plant three feet distant. Set so that the crowns are about an inch below the surface. Top-dress annually with stable manure and fork under in the spring.

MYATT'S LINNAEUS—Popular and the best for general use. Early, very large, productive, tender, and delicately flavored. Require less sugar than other sorts.

QUEEN—Strong, vigorous grower, producing extra large stalks of finest quality, of a decided pink color. For canning or cooking in any way its quality is unsurpassed.

APRICOTS

The Apricot is a fruit somewhat intermediate between the peach and the plum. The tree is a round-headed, spreading grower, with dark, somewhat peach-like bark and very broad or almost circular leaves. The fruit, which generally ripens in advance of both the peach and plum, is peach-like in shape and color, with a smoother skin, rich yellow flesh, and large flat stone. The flesh is commonly less juicy than that of the peach, and, as a rule, perhaps of higher quality.

EARLY MOORPARK—The earliest large Apricot. Tree thrifty and healthy. A big cropper; quality of fruit good. Attractive in appearance; being yellow, with brilliant red cheek. Luscious, somewhat resembling a peach, but maturing about three weeks earlier. Parts readily from the stone, and is remarkably juicy and delicious in flavor.

HARRIS HARDY—The Harris Hardy Apricot is a native seedling of Central New York, and has proven very successful as a market fruit, being fully as large as the best Apricots grown in California, and much better in quality. Very suitable for home use. This is one of the newest Apricots and is bound to become a general favorite.

Special prices will be made on large orders

QUINCES

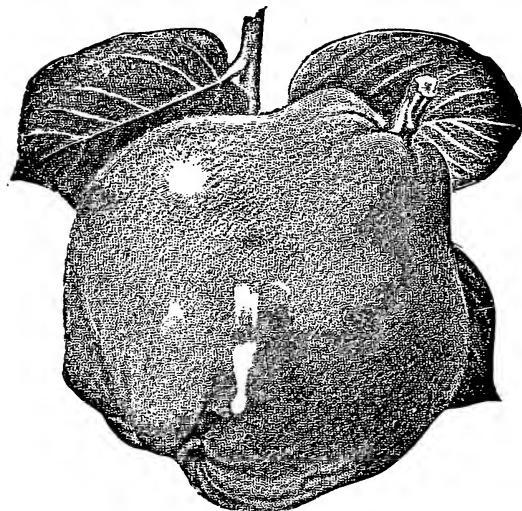
Plant 12 feet apart, 302 trees per acre. They should be thoroughly sprayed during the fruiting season.

CHAMPION—Hardy; prolific, bears young; fruit large, showy, yellow. Cooks as tender as an apple, and is one of the best keepers. Flavor is exceedingly delicious.

MEECH'S PROLIFIC—Good grower, productive, bears young; fruit large, yellow, showy; shape varies from that of an apple to short pear-shape, furrowed at the top.

ORANGE—Large; golden yellow; good quality; profitable. Ripens after mid-Autumn and keeps until February.

REA'S MAMMOTH—Tree a strong grower; fruit large and showy; productive.



ORANGE QUINCE



DOWNING MULBERRY

MULBERRIES

Mulberry trees are particularly desirable for shade on account of their rapid growth and hardiness. Some people prize the fruit highly for pies. The fruit is used by many farmers for feeding to chickens and hogs, and a tree planted in the chicken yard is a valuable addition to it by reason of the drooping fruit.

DOWNING—Fine foliage and luscious fruit. Begins bearing when about four or five years of age. Bears for three months; fruit large and of good quality. Leaves excellent for silkworms.

RUSSIAN—Quite hardy and of rapid growth; a good shade tree. Fruit rather small. Bears very young.

Remember, in making up your order the CASH DISCOUNT of 25 per cent we give you

THE GROWING OF NUT TREES

This is not only a pleasant occupation, but if intelligently and persistently followed, is also a sure road to wealth. If the average farmer would devote from 10 to 20 acres to nut culture, giving proper attention to it, he would achieve independence in a few years, escaping the ordinary labor of the farm. We have accounts of single trees paying from \$25 to \$50, and many cases are noted when an acre clears from \$150 to \$600 annually. It was a wise man who said: "Plant a tree; it will be growing while you are sleeping."

CHESTNUTS

PARAGON—Hardy and productive; nuts large and of excellent quality. Two trees, 4 years grafted, each produced a bushel of nuts, which sold at wholesale at \$10 per bushel. Burs of immense size, distinctly flattened on top; nuts large, 3 to 5 in bur, and covered with hairy fuzz. Kernel fine-grained, sweet and of good quality. Tree a very vigorous, upright grower. Ripens October 10 to 15.

RIDGELY—Tree of immense size and very productive, more than 5 bushels of nuts, which sold at \$11 per bushel, having been gathered from the original tree in a single season; burs are of medium size and carry from 2 to 3 nuts each; nuts of medium size, with some fuzz at point; kernels sweet and of good quality. One of the most valuable. Trees very healthy.

CHESTNUT, SPANISH—A handsome round headed tree producing abundantly very large nuts that find a ready market at good prices. \$25 have been realized at one fruiting from nuts of a single tree. Not as sweet as the American and tree not as hardy.

SUPERB—This superb variety is a magnificent grower, and is an enormous bearer. The burs are literally packed one upon another along the branches. Generally there are 3 nuts to each bur, and it is the exception to find an imperfect or defective nut, nearly every one being very large, 2 inches across, full, plump, bright and free from fuzz. Very valuable market sort.

AMERICAN—This tree is valuable both for producing a most superior wood and for its finely flavored nuts.

CHESTNUTS, JAPAN—Very distinct from all other chestnuts, dwarf grower, productive, usually producing nuts when two or three years old. Nuts of immense size, far surpassing all other kinds; of fair quality when outside skin is removed.

WALNUTS

WALNUT, JAPAN, SIEBOLDI—Perfectly hardy, rapid grower, handsome form, immense leaves; bears young and abundantly; one of the finest ornamental trees. Nuts produced in clusters; resembles butternut in shape and quality; small with smooth and thinner shell. Worthy of extensive planting.

ENGLISH WALNUT, OR MADEIRA NUT—A lofty growing tree. Produces immense crop of thin shelled, delicious nuts, which are always in demand.

BUTTERNUTS

Tree a rapid, lofty grower; ornamental; bears young and heavily. Nuts are longer than those of the black walnut; the kernels are sweeter and of more delicious flavor.

BUTTERNUT, OR WHITE WALNUT—A fine native tree, producing a large longish nut, which is prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel.

FILBERTS

FILBERT, ENGLISH—Of easiest culture, growing 6 to 8 feet high, entirely hardy, and one of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow, succeeding on almost all soils, bearing early and abundantly, nuts nearly round, rich and of excellent flavor, admired by all for the dessert.

EVERGREENS



ARBOR VITAE, AMERICAN—One of the finest evergreens for hedges. It grows rapidly and soon forms a most beautiful hedge; very dense.

ARBOR VITAE, ERICOIDES—(Heath-Leaved Arbor Vitae.) A very pretty dense little shrub of the Tom Thumb type.

ARBOR VITAE, GLOBOSA—Forms a dense, low globe, handsome shade of green.

ARBOR VITAE, GEO. PEABODY—A beautiful variety, the gold marking diffusing itself more deeply into the foliage than any other.

ARBOR VITAE, PYRAMIDALIS—An exceedingly beautiful, bright variety, resembling the Irish Juniper in form; foliage deep green, color well retained in winter; perfectly hardy. Should have a place in every collection.

ARBOR VITAE, HOVEY'S GOLDEN—A small tree, globular in form; foliage light green with a golden tinge and very compact; hardy.

YEW, IRISH VARIEGATA—A handsome variety; foliage golden yellow.

YEW, ENGLISH—Make a fine, densely branched bush or small tree. Can be sheared into any desired form.

FIR, BALSAM (American Silver)—A very regular symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

Remember, in making up your order the CASH DISCOUNT of 25 per cent we give you

JUNÍPER, IRISH—Erect and formal in habit; foliage dark green and very compact, making a splendid column.

SPRUCE, COLORADO BLUE—A rare elegant tree with foliage of a rich blue. One of the most distinct and striking of all the Spruce family. A free grower and perfectly hardy. \$1.50 to \$10.00 each.

SPRUCE, HEMLOCK—An elegant pyramidal tree with drooping branches and delicate, dark foliage. It is a beautiful lawn tree and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

SPRUCE, NORWAY—A lofty, elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich; as it gets age has fine, graceful, pendulous branches, it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best evergreens for hedges.

PINE, WHITE (*Strobus*)—A strong, rapid growing tree, with light, delicate silvery green foliage.

RETINOSPORA FILIFERA PENDULA—One of the showiest. Upright leader, larger branches nearly horizontal, the smaller branches of a graceful and weeping habit.

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA—An exceedingly handsome, small evergreen from Japan, with a feathery, light green foliage.

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA AUREA—Like the preceding, a plant of great beauty; foliage soft, plume-like, of a golden yellow color.

RETINOSPORA OBTUSA NANA—One of the finest of the family in showy arrangement of foliage, dwarf, dense, slow-growing habit and depth of color.

Ornamental Department

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES

MAPLE (*Acer*).

Ash-Leaved.—(*Negundo fraxinifolium*)—A fine, rapid growing variety with handsome, light green, pinnated foliage and spreading head. Very hardy.

Norway.—(*Platanoides*).—A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green, shining foliage and its vigorous growth renders it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns.

Silver-leaved.—(*A. dasycarpum*).—One of the most ornamental of the species; the under surface of the leaves a soft white. It is exceedingly rapid in its growth, often making shoots six feet long in a season; valuable as a street tree.

POPLAR (*populus*).

CAROLINA.—Pyramidal in form and robust in growth; leaves large, pale to deep green.

SALISBUREA.

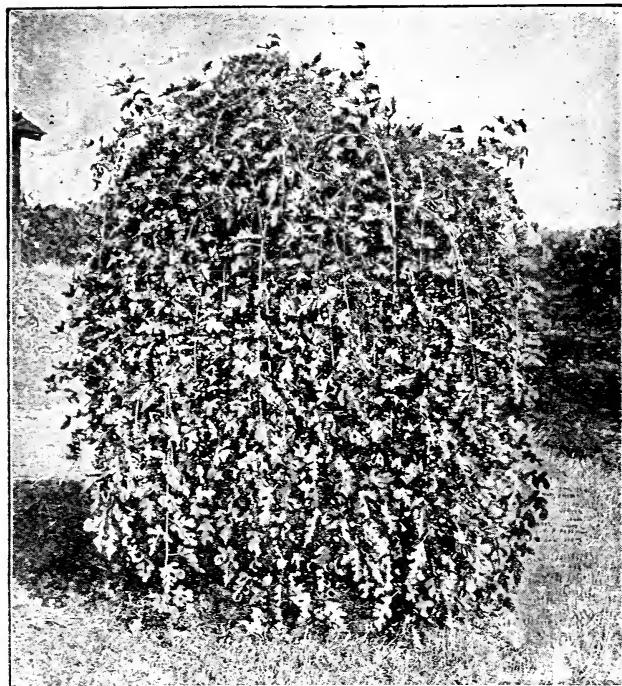
Maiden Hair Tree.—(*Adiantifolia*).—One of the most beautiful of lawn trees. A native of Japan. Of medium size, rapid growth and rich, glossy, fern-like foliage. Rare and elegant.

TULIP TREES (*Liriodendron*).

Tulipifera—A magnificent native tree, with broad, glossy, fiddle shaped leaves and beautiful tulip-like flowers; allied to the magnolias, and like them difficult to transplant unless of small size.

ELM (*Ulmus*).

Camperdown Weeping.—A vigorous grower and forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. Leaves large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure; very desirable.



TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY

White-Flowering. — (*Hippocastanum*).—A very beautiful, well known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring.

PLATANUS (Plane or Buttonwood).

Oriental Plane.—(*Platanus Orientalis* L).—The Plane is among our tallest trees; grows rapidly into massive proportions; is hardy and remarkably free from disease. It is a great favorite for streets, parks or lawns; does well in most soils; withstands the smoky atmosphere of cities, and thrives near the seashore. See illustration, page 30.

LINDEN (*Tilia*).

American.—(*Americana*).—A rapid growing, beautiful, native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

TEA'S WEEPING RUSSIAN MULBERRY.

A weeping variety of the now well-known Russian Mulberry; perfectly hardy in summer and winter; withstands extreme heat cold, and grows naturally in a very graceful form. WILLOW (*Salix*).

American Weeping.—(*Purpurea Pendula*).—An American dwarf, slender-branched species: grafted five to six feet high, it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees; more hardy than the Babylonica.

Kilmarnock Weeping.—(*'Caprea Pendula'*).—An exceedingly graceful tree, with large glossy leaves; very hardy.

HORSE CHESTNUT (*Aesculus*).

Red-Flowering. — (*Rebincunda*).—Not so rapid or fine a grower as the White; foliage of a deep green, and blooms later, with showy, red flowers.



ORIENTAL PLANE

MAGNOLIA.—One of the most beautiful species of flowering trees. Being difficult to transplant, small trees three or four feet high are preferable.

Acuminata.—(Cucumber Tree).—A beautiful pyramidal growing, native species, growing to the height of sixty or seventy feet, with large glossy leaves; flowers yellow, tinted with bluish-purple.

BEECH, WEEPING.—Very noble and effective.

BEECH, PURPLE-LEAF.—A beautiful lawn tree, with deep purple foliage; attains 40 to 50 feet.

BIRCH (Common white).

BIRCH, CUT-LEAVED WEEPING.—One of the most elegant of all weeping trees. Its tall, slender yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree.

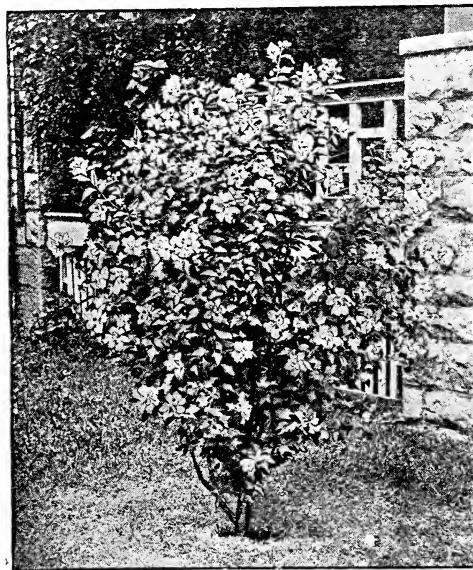
BIRCH, PURPLE-LEAVED.—Rich, purple foliage.

BIRCH, YOUNG'S WEEPING.—The most beautiful weeping tree grown. Trails upon the ground.

SHRUBS

ALTHEA.—One of the most showy flowering shrubs, strong, erect growing, with large, bell shaped double flowers, of striking colors, borne abundantly in August and September, when most other shrubs are out of bloom. Double white, red rose, purple and variegated.

ALTHEA (TREE FORM).—Same as above only grown in tree form. 4 to 5 feet high, very unique and attractive. All colors.



ALTHEA

ALMOND.—Double flowering White, beautiful double flowers in May. Bright color through the entire season. 50c.

PRIVET, CALIFORNIA.—Vigorous, hardy, almost evergreen; a fine shrub.

PURPLE FRINGE.—A beautiful, distinct shrub, with long, feathery flower stalks, which give the tree the appearance of being covered with a cloud of smoke.

QUINCE, JAPAN.—A hardy shrub, bright red flowers in early spring. Very beautiful on the lawn or in hedges.

SNOWBALL (Viburnum).—The common large white snowball.

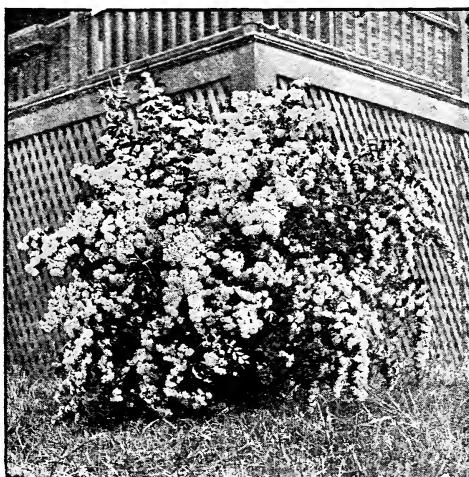
SNOWBALL, JAPAN.—An erect, compact shrub, blooming in June, the plants being completely covered with large balls of flowers as white as snow. The foliage is a dark green.

SPIREA, ANTHONY WATERER.—A new dwarf, flowering variety, 15 to 18 inches high, crimson flowers. Perfectly hardy, it makes a fine, compact plant.

SPIREA, CALLOSA ALBA.—A dwarf variety, with pure white flowers in great profusion.

SPIREA, PRUNIFOLIA (Bridal Wreath).—Double daisy-like, pure white flowers in the greatest profusion.

SPIREA, VAN HOUTTE.—Finest of the Spireas, giving a complete mass of white bloom.



SPIREA VAN HOUTTE

SYRINGA (MOCK ORANGE), GOLDEN LEAVED.—A plant of medium size, with golden yellow foliage. It keeps its color the entire season; very sweet scented.

SYRINGA, GARLAND.—A fine shrub with pure white, highly scented flowers; blooms early.

SYRINGA, LARGE FLOWERED.—Very showy, large flowers; slightly scented.

TAMARIX.—A hardy shrub, with small delicate flowers in spikes in May. Valuable for the seaside where other shrubs will not grow.

WEIGELA, CANDIDA.—A strong, upright grower; flowers pure white; in great profusion in June.

WEIGELA, ROSEA.—A beautiful shrub, bearing rose-colored flowers in May and June.

WEIGELA, VARIEGATED.—Beautiful foliage, very ornamental.

WHITE FRINGE.—A fine shrub, with delicate, fringe-like white flowers in May.

Remember, in making up your order the CASH DISCOUNT of 25 per cent we give you

HYDRANGEA, P. G.—It is perfectly hardy in all sections of the country and very easy to grow. The flowers will be larger and finer if given good rich soil. The flowers are immense, large, creamy white when first open, changing to pure white and turning pink with age. Commences to flower in July and remains in flower until November.

HYDRANGEA, THOMAS HOGG.—Pure white flowers, produced in immense trusses. One of the most desirable plants of this class. 50c each.

HYDRANGEA, ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA.—A grand addition to the summer flowering hardy shrubs, dwarfing the show of other sorts in July and August by the magnitude and profusion of its flower heads. The flowers are, in a large way, similar to the familiar "Snowball" in appearance, and are so conspicuously white and imposing that whether as single specimens, as cut flowers, or in groupings, their presence is predominant. 60c each; \$6.00 per dozen. Strong field grown plants.

HYDRANGEA, HORTENSIA.—A splendid variety that will always be a favorite. Its growth is strong and upright, forming excellent specimen plants; flowers pink, in immense trusses. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

HYDRANGEA, OTAKSA.—A Japanese variety used extensively for Easter decorations.

PÆONIES.—Very handsome, singly or in beds. Bright colors and immense flowers; very popular, fine; beautiful. Flesh pink, red, scarlet, white, etc.

PÆONIES (Fringe Leaf).—New; very odd; flowers double; bright crimson. Rare and fine.

PÆONIES (Tree of Moutan).—Very handsome shrubs with striking single flowers of large size in May. White, red, crimson and pink.

YUCCA.—A magnificent flowering plant, with large bell-shaped white flowers, borne on a strong stem 2 feet high, in July.

DEUTZIA CRENATA.—Very beautiful and desirable; flowers double white, tinged with rose.

GRACILIS.—Dwarf white. Flowers in June. Very beautiful.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER.—Very large double white flowers. It excels in size of flower, profuse bloom and vigorous growth, nearly a week earlier than Deutzia Crenata.

LILAC, PERSIAN.—Slender growth and finer foliage than the common lilac. Flowers purple, in immense sized spikes.

LILAC, PURPLE.—One of the best.

LILAC, WHITE.—Beautiful white flowers.

CLIMBING SHRUBS AND PLANTS.—*Ampelopsis Veitchii* or Japan Ivy, Chinese Matrimony Vine, hardy; Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan; Honeysuckle, Monthly Fragrance; Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet; Ivy, English and American; Wisteria, Chinese Purple.

CLEMATIS.—Strong two-year plants; hardy and profuse bloomers. Coccinea, red; Duchess of Edinburg, double white; Henryi, white; Jack-mannii, purple; Paniculata.

GOLDEN GLOW FLOWER (Summer Chrysanthemum).—A glorious, hardy flowering plant, producing an immense show of golden yellow flowers in July. Grows 6 to 8 feet high.

ROSES

BABY RAMBLER.—The new and wonderful Dwarf Perpetual Crimson Rambler or Baby Rambler, the greatest of forcing roses, blooming constantly and in the open ground. Furnishes roses every day from June until frost. Entirely hardy and thrives everywhere.

This great novelty originated at Orleans, France. The foliage is of a fine polished dark green, and is never attacked by insects or fungus. It

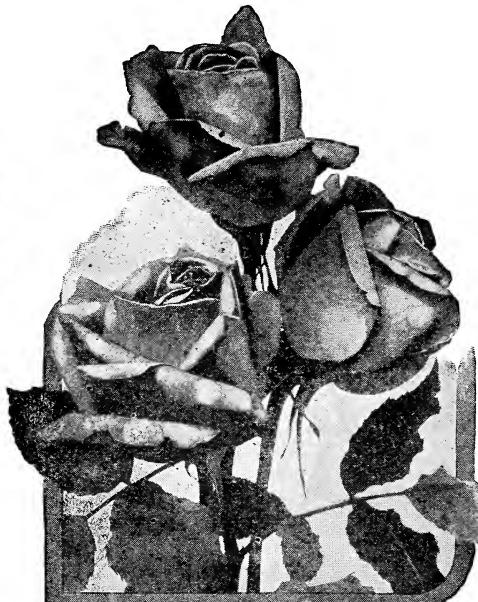
blooms in clusters and is very continuous. The time of blooming of the first umbel is not ended when the adjacent branches are ready to open with a considerable number of flowers, so that the period of blooming is not interrupted until after severe frosts. This rose will be very popular on account of its cluster formation, being similar to that of the Crimson Rambler, and more particularly because it is covered with flowers the whole summer. Especially valuable for culture in pots, blooming continuously in the house all winter.

ANNE DE DIESBACK.—Brilliant rose color, with long, pointed buds and large, perfectly formed blossoms; delightfully fragrant. A vigorous grower and persistent bloomer. One of the best in this class.

BARON DE BONSTETTEN.—Still the leading dark Rose. A splendid shade of dark red, changing to velvety maroon. It blooms very freely and makes a fine shaped bush.



MRS. JOHN LAING



PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN

COQUETTE DES ALPS.—One of the finest pure white Hybrid Perpetuals; large, full, finely formed flower; color, pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale blush; profuse bloomer.

CLIO.—The finest flesh-colored Hybrid Perpetual. The flowers are simply perfection in form, with fine, broad petals, and are beautiful at all stages of development, from the small bud to the full open flower; color delicate satin blush, with a light shading of rosy pink at the center. Very free blooming and strong, healthy grower.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—The flowers of this variety are large and full, of a bright scarlet crimson, shaded maroon. The plant itself is of sturdy, compact growth. A very valuable variety.

EUGENE FURST.—Undoubtedly one of the very best dark Roses. In growth and foliage it is everything that could be desired; strong and vigorous, with thick healthy foliage. The flower is a beautiful shade of velvety crimson, with distinct shading of crimson maroon.

HERMOSA.—It would be a waste of words to write a lengthy description of Hermosa. It is too well known and too great a favorite. It is always in bloom and always beautiful. The color is a most pleasing shade of pink, very fragrant. A grand rose for bedding or pot culture.

GENERAL WASHINGTON.—One of the freest blooming Roses of this class. The flower is perfectly double, of a beautiful, soft scarlet shade, sometimes shading to glowing crimson.

GLORIE LYONAISE.—White tinted with yellow; large, full and of splendid shape. The nearest approach to a yellow Rose of this class.

MAGNA CHARTA.—A general favorite, prized on account of its strong, upright growth and bright healthy foliage, as well as for its magnificent bloom. The color is beautiful bright pink, suffused with carmine.

MRS. J. H. LAING.—A grand, free blooming Hybrid Perpetual, with fine flowers of soft, delicate pink, with satin cast.

PAUL NEYRON.—The largest flowered in cultivation and one of the most prolific bloomers; color, deep clear rose, very fresh and attractive. The plant is an exceptionally good grower, making straight shoots 4 to 5 feet high in one season, each shoot tipped with an immense flower, often 5 inches in diameter. We always recommend Paul Neyron when a good, hardy pink or rose-colored Rose is desired.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.—Too well known to require lengthy description. It still holds first place among the dark red Roses and is one of the most satisfactory to grow. A rich crimson scarlet, simply a mass of bloom when at its best.

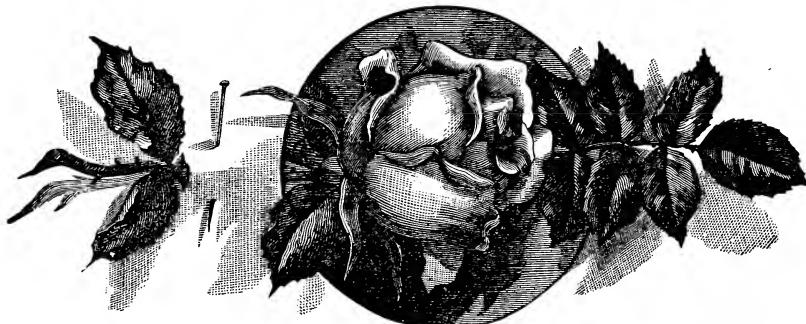
MARSHALL P. WILDER.—One of the best dark red Hybrid Perpetuals; the flowers are large and perfect in form, on good length of stems, making them very desirable for cut flowers; color bright cherry red changing to crimson.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN.—One of the darkest colored Roses; very dark velvety crimson, changing to intense maroon. There is no Rose in all this collection that attracts more favorable comment than this one. A very prolific bloomer, and blooms are of excellent form and size.

VICK'S CAPRICE.—By far the best striped hardy Rose. The flowers are large, and bud and flower are perfect in form, color, soft rosy pink, distinctly striped carmine. Excellent for cutting.

DOROTHY PERKINS.—A new pedigreed climbing Rose. The color is a most beautiful clear shell-pink and holds a long time without fading: even after the flower commences to fade the color is still pleasing, being then a lovely deep rose. The flowers are very sweetly scented, a characteristic not possessed by most other roses of the Rambler family. In vigor and habit of growth the "Dorothy Perkins" is identical with the Crimson Rambler.

SPECIAL.—1 Crimson, 1 White and 1 Yellow Rambler; the three for \$1.00. Delivered free.



☞ Kindly oblige us by using the Order Sheet. Before filling out order, please read terms.

ORDER SHEET

IRVING AVENUE NURSERY

BRIDGETON, N. J.

R. D. COLE & CO., Props.

191.

I enclose you herewith..... for which please forward me the following Trees and Plants by.....(Freight or Express) to..... and oblige.

ALWAYS GIVE NAME AND ADDRESS EVERY TIME YOU WRITE

Name..... Post Office.....

County..... State.....

Express Office..... *Freight Station.....*

What Express Company.....

OUR GUARANTEE: While we exercise the greatest care to have our stock genuine and

OUR GUARANTEE: While we exercise the greatest care to have our stock genuine and reliable we agree to replace on proper proof, all that may prove untrue to name as labeled, and it is hereby mutually agreed that our replacing it, or offer to replace it, shall operate as a liquidation of all damages.

SPECIAL NOTICE

We shall esteem it a great favor if you will give us in the spaces below the NAMES AND ADDRESSES of any of your friends who send away for trees and plants who would appreciate our Catalogue.

NAMES	POST OFFICE	STATE
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"SCALECIDE"

What It Is and What It Has Done

"SCALECIDE" is a petroleum oil, from which the heavy lubricating and light inflammable oils have been removed, combined with certain vegetable oils and chemically treated so as to mix instantly and to all practical purposes permanently with cold water, making a white, milky solution. It is more than an emulsion because the oil globule is broken up, allowing it to spread further; therefore, it is economical to use.

"SCALECIDE" is the nearest approach to a pure petroleum soap that has so far been made, but because of its oily appearance it is called a soluble oil. This was tested out and tried by a number of careful fruit growers before it was put on the market in the Winter and Spring of 1905.

Up to this time, Lime-Sulfur was the only cheap, practical remedy for San Jose Scale. We have in a quiet way gone on breaking down the "doubts" of the most skeptical and proving every claim we have ever made: that "SCALECIDE" is more efficient, more economical and easier to apply than any known remedy for San Jose Scale.

One gallon of "SCALECIDE" has a covering power equal to one and a half to two gallons of Lime-Sulfur; consequently, three cents worth of "SCALECIDE" will spray as many trees as three or four cents worth of Lime-Sulfur, and it will take about one-half as long to spray your orchard, as you need to apply only half as many gallons of material. No boiling or fusing—simply add the "SCALECIDE" to the water, start your agitator and spray.

PROTECT YOUR TREES AGAINST RABBITS, MICE AND BORERS

In the Spring of the year or in Fall when you have wormed your trees, paint the trunks for about 6 inches above the ground and down as far as you find the borers with pure "SULFOCIDÉ," if the bark is too rough to paint spray with "SULFOCIDÉ" 1 to 2 parts of water, the stronger the application, the longer it will be effective. Do not replace the earth until the "SULFOCIDÉ" has had time to dry thoroughly. When once dry, cold water will not readily wash it off. We have seen it remain on trees for 18 months or more.

There is nothing in "SULFOCIDÉ" that can injure the tree, it is not a paint with oil, but a sulphur preparation that hardens when dry.

"SULFOCIDÉ" does not kill borers, but it is so distasteful to them that they will not enter a tree when the bark is painted with it.

"SULFOCIDÉ" is a powerful disinfectant and fungicide so that it helps to heal the wounds made when digging the borers. "SULFOCIDÉ" as it disintegrates and runs down around the roots acts as a fertilizer.

than 1,500 gallons of Lime-Sulfur spray, which will require three and one-third barrels of the best Commercial Lime-Sulfur. The Missouri Experimental Station reports that "SCALECIDE" killed one hundred per cent. of scale in five out of seven tests. Lime-Sulfur did not do it once in the same orchard. "SCALECIDE" has greater fungicidal properties than Lime-Sulfur as a winter wash.

WHAT DOES YOUR SPRAYING COST?

Spraying Material Is Not Your Greatest Expense

If you buy Lime-Sulfur at \$6.00 per barrel, 3 1/3 barrels making 1,500 gallons of spray, will cost	\$20.00
Labor of applying 1,500 gallons at 1 1/2c per gallon.....	22.50
	<hr/>

One barrel of "SCALECIDE" will spray just as many trees as 3 1/3 barrels of Lime-Sulfur, and will cost	\$25.00
Labor of applying 800 gallons of spray, at 1 1/2c per gallon.....	12.00
	<hr/>

In favor of "SCALECIDE" \$ 5.50

Per Bbl. of 50 Gallons.....	\$25.00	Per 1 Gallon Can.....	\$.75
Per 5 Gallon Can.....	3.25	Per 1 Quart Can.....	.35

These Are Net Prices

A few years ago the orchards belonging to C. E. Jones, of Kearneysville, West Virginia, were so badly infested with San Jose scale, that according to the orchard inspector himself, one-half the trees were tagged to be cut out. After five years' use of "SCALECIDE" alone as a winter spray, the same orchard produced over \$29,000 worth of apples and has been pronounced one of the cleanest in the state.

The Editor of the "Rural New Yorker" stated editorially some time ago that he had accomplished more with "SCALECIDE" in three years than with Lime-Sulfur, etc., in nine years.

For Full Information Write R. D. COLE & CO., Prop., IRVING AVE. NURSERIES., 533 Irving Ave., BRIDGETON, N. J.

"SCALECIDE" THE TREE SAVER

The Standard Soluble or Miscible Oil Spray
for San Jose Scale and all Soft-Bodied
Sucking Insects.

"SCALECIDE" should be applied in the Fall of the year just after the leaves drop, any pleasant day during the Winter when water will not freeze, or just before the leaves and buds begin to open in the Spring.

SHAKE WELL BEFORE DRAWING.

Test it by adding a teaspoon to a half glass of water and after stirring, it should make a white milky solution without any oil showing on top.

Every original package of "SCALECIDE" is guaranteed by us to be perfect when opened; if not, don't use it, but notify us and we will replace it without expense to you.

800 GALLONS or 1,500 GALLONS

A few years ago the New York Experiment Station started out to prove that "SCALECIDE" was too expensive, but they found that in orchard work nine gallons of "SCALECIDE" went as far as seventeen gallons of Lime-Sulfur. This being the case, a barrel of "SCALECIDE," which makes 800 gallons of spray at the strongest strength, will go as far and do better work

scale in five out of seven tests. Lime-Sulfur did not do it once in the same orchard. "SCALECIDE" has greater fungicidal properties than Lime-Sulfur as a winter wash.

than 1,500 gallons of Lime-Sulfur spray, which will require three and one-third barrels of the best Commercial Lime-Sulfur. The Missouri Experimental Station reports that "SCALECIDE" killed one hundred per cent.

scale in five out of seven tests. Lime-Sulfur did not do it once in the same orchard. "SCALECIDE" has greater fungicidal properties than Lime-Sulfur as a winter wash.



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NURSERIES**

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BRIDGETON, N. J.